

8.10 SOCIOECONOMICS

This section presents a discussion of the environmental setting, environmental consequences and impacts, and mitigation measures associated with the socioeconomic conditions of the proposed Pico Power Project (PPP). Section 8.10.1 discusses the regional and local socioeconomic setting. Section 8.10.2 discusses potential environmental effects as they relate to socioeconomics. Section 8.10.3 discusses cumulative impacts and Section 8.10.4 presents proposed mitigation measures for any impacts determined to be significant. Section 8.10.5 presents applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) related to socioeconomics, and references agency contacts. Section 8.10.6 presents permit requirements and schedules, and Section 8.10.7 contains a list of references cited.

8.10.1 Affected Environment

The project is located in the City of Santa Clara in Santa Clara County, which is situated in the South Bay Subregion of the San Francisco Bay Area in California. Santa Clara County encompasses approximately 826,050 acres (California Department of Finance [CDOF] 2002). Incorporated cities in Santa Clara County include Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, Saratoga, and Sunnyvale.

The land use of Santa Clara County is diverse, with large urban centers such as San Jose and Santa Clara, and large tracts of prime agricultural land, such as in and around Gilroy, as well as much of the southern portion of the county's unincorporated areas. Suburban areas dominate several of the cities, including Sunnyvale, Mountain View, Cupertino, Milpitas, Los Altos and Campbell. Rural, non-agricultural areas with a reputation for affluence include Monte Sereno and Los Altos Hills.

The nearest residential area is approximately 0.51 miles to the north on Haig Street, and this is a moderate density apartment area (R3-25D). Aerial photos indicate that the area has been totally built-out for the entire one-mile radius around the project site. There are two City parks nearby: Montague Park, about 0.7 miles to the north, and Memorial Cross Park 0.9 miles to the southeast.

8.10.1.1 Population

The current population of City of Santa Clara is 102,361, and it is expected to grow to 115,700 by 2010, a growth of 13.0 percent. By 2010, the City of San Jose is expected to reach a population of 1,010,700, and Santa Clara County to reach 1,987,800, attaining growth rates of 12.9 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively. The anticipated growth in Santa Clara County may be attributed to the fact that the county is expected to gain the most new jobs of any of the nine Bay Area Counties (ABAG 1997).

Table 8.10-1. Estimated population growth in the project area and statewide.

Location	1990	2000	2005	2010
City of Santa Clara	93,613	102,361	108,600	115,700
City of San Jose	782,224	894,943	956,800	1,010,700
County of Santa Clara	1,497,577	1,709,500	1,867,400	1,987,800
California	29,942,397	34,480,300	37,473,500	40,262,400

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002; City of Santa Clara 2002; City of San Jose 2002.

8.10.1.2 Housing

Housing data for the project area indicate that there is limited available housing in the City of Santa Clara as well as in the City of San Jose. The City of Santa Clara had an estimated 37,873 housing units in year 2000, with a vacancy rate of just 3.5 percent (Table 8.10-2). Santa Clara County had an estimated total of 579,329 housing units in 2000 with a vacancy rate of 2.3 percent. These vacancy rates were lower than the regional (Bay Area) average of 5.22 percent. Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz counties had year 2000 housing vacancy rates of 10.25 percent, 6.39 percent, and 8.98 percent, respectively (ABAG 2000).

Table 8.10-2. Housing units and vacancy rate.

Housing Status	1990			2000		
	City of Santa Clara	City of San Jose	Santa Clara County	City of Santa Clara	City of San Jose	Santa Clara County
Housing units	37,873	259,365	540,240	39,630	281,841	579,329
Occupied	36,545	250,218	520,180	38,526	276,598	565,863
Vacant	1,328	9,147	20,060	1,104	5,243	13,466
Vacancy rate	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	2.8%	1.9%	2.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002.

Housing Availability, Prices and Rentals

Average range for monthly rents of one- and two-bedroom apartments and duplexes within the City of Santa Clara range from \$1,130 to \$3,100 per month. Rent for two-bedroom houses starts at \$2,500 and for three-bedroom houses, rents start at \$3,000 per month. Within the City, sales prices of homes averaged \$488,283 in June 2000, and prices for townhomes and condominiums averaged \$312,769. There are 29 motels and hotels with approximately 3,792 rooms (Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce 2001).

8.10.1.3 Employment and the Economy

California's Silicon Valley originated in and dominates the north portion of Santa Clara County. Today the services sector, which accounts for 34 percent of total employment, is the largest industry in Santa Clara County, with business services the largest component. Manufacturing is also a major economic sector accounting for almost 26 percent of county jobs. Retail trade is the third largest economic sector in the county, accounting for approximately 14 percent of employment. The services sector is also the fastest growing industry, with projected growth of more than 45 percent. Business services are expected to account for a large portion of the growth in this sector (California Employment Development Department 2002). The County's economy is projected to grow and diversify in the future, with high technology industries expected to fuel much of this growth.

Recent employment trends within the County have seen new job growth shifting southward from the densely developed northwestern cities into Santa Clara and San Jose, and eastward toward Milpitas and southern Alameda County (Santa Clara County Planning Office 2001). The economy in the less populated southern portion of the County is much less centered around the high technology industry and business services.

Table 8.10-3. Labor force and industry in Santa Clara County.

Title	1990		2001		Growth 1990-2001
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Civilian Labor Force	855,900	100.0%	1,012,700	100.0%	18.3%
Civilian Employment	822,100	96.1%	967,500	95.5%	17.7%
Civilian Unemployment	33,800	3.9%	45,200	4.5%	33.7%
Total, All Industries	819,500	100.0%	1,021,000	100.0%	24.6%
Total Farm	4,900	0.6%	4,500	0.4%	9.2%
Total Nonfarm	814,500	99.4%	1,016,500	99.6%	24.8%
Mining	300	0.0%	200	0.0%	6.7%
Construction	29,500	3.6%	49,000	4.8%	66.1%
Manufacturing	258,200	31.5%	254,000	24.9%	9.8%
Transportation & Public Utilities	22,200	2.7%	30,200	3.0%	36.0%
Trade	169,000	20.6%	192,800	18.9%	14.1%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	31,600	3.9%	33,400	3.3%	10.6%
Services	214,400	26.2%	362,300	35.5%	69.0%
Government	89,400	10.9%	94,600	9.3%	10.6%

Source: CEDD 2002.

Employment data for the City of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, and the State of California are summarized in Table 8.10-4. These data illustrate that the average annual unemployment rate in 2001 in the City of Santa Clara was about 20 percent lower than the state average and about the same as that of the county. These figures are based on workforce information by place of residence.

Table 8.10-4. Employment statistics in the project area.

Area	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
City of Santa Clara	68,200	65,430	2,870	4.2%
County of Santa Clara	1,012,700	967,500	45,200	4.5%
California	17,362,300	16,435,200	927,100	5.3%

Source: CEDD 2002

The PPP project will create a short-term demand (18- to 20-month construction period starting June 2003) for various construction trade and operations workers. As a result of the variable nature and duration of construction-related projects, construction workers often commute considerable distances to reach potential job locations. Workers frequently move from one project site to another and therefore, permanent relocation for any given project is usually not a practical option. Some workers may, however, temporarily relocate on a workweek basis. Since the region's construction labor force is fairly large it is expected that the majority of the construction workers will commute daily for one hour or less each way to the job site.

The project labor supply could be drawn from a radius of approximately 50 miles from the proposed project site, assuming that the one-way commuting time of workers residing within this distance would be approximately one hour. This may be an optimistic projection of commuting times from some areas, such as those located in Alameda County, given that highways in many areas in Santa Clara County currently operate at a Level of Service (LOS) of E or F, unstable or forced traffic flow, respectively (see Section

8.12). Counties located within 50 miles of the project site include Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, San Joaquin, and San Francisco.

Employment data for power plant construction- and operation-related occupations are presented in Table 8.10-5. Data are presented for Santa Clara County and the combined totals for the seven counties located within 50 miles of the proposed project site. Existing and projected employment data are presented for 1999 and 2002, respectively. These data are intended to provide an indication of the size of the existing construction- and operation-related labor force in Santa Clara County and surrounding counties. Employees will be recruited from Santa Clara County first, and from adjacent counties second. These data are estimates of recent employment and growth rates for each occupation. They do not identify the number of unemployed workers by occupation.

Table 8.10-5. Potential labor force in the principal labor pool area¹.

Occupational Title	1999	2002	Percentage Change
Construction:			
Boilermakers	120	100	-16.7
Bricklayers/Cement Mason	3,640	4,340	19.2
Carpenters	13,360	15,260	14.2
Electricians	9,020	10,440	15.7
Insulators	830	1,120	34.9
Ironworkers (structural metal workers)	310	350	12.9
Laborers	102,240	123,490	20.8
Millwrights	480	130	-10.4
Operating Engineers	2,600	3,130	20.4
Painters	5,920	7,080	19.6
Pipefitters/Sprinklerfitters	5,680	6,850	20.6
Sheetmetal Workers	3,590	3,870	7.8
Supervisors (construction)	5,690	6,650	16.9
Surveyors (including technicians)	1,610	1,590	-1.2
Truck Drivers	20,310	21,840	7.5
Welders	4,330	4,990	15.2
Total Construction:	179,730	211,530	17.7
Operations:			
Mechanical Engineers (including technicians)	7,240	9,190	26.9
Electrical Engineers (including technicians)	41,200	53,720	30.4
Plant and System Operators	5,600	5,710	2
Total Operations:	54,040	68,620	27

Source: California Employment Development Department 2002.

¹The labor pool area here includes the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, San Mateo, San Francisco, Santa Cruz and San Joaquin.

Figures are aggregate county-wide from 1999.

8.10.1.4 Education

The City of Santa Clara is located in the Santa Clara Unified School District (SCUSD). The SCUSD operates 14 elementary schools, 2 junior high schools, and 2 high schools. During the previous 2000-

2001 school year, the total number of students in the K-12 system was 13,555 with a student to teacher ratio of 24.9 to 1 (SCUSD 2002).

Table 8.10-6. K-12 school enrollment.

School	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Santa Clara Unified SD	14,559	14,654	14,587	14,107	13,555
Santa Clara County Total	252,207	253,367	254,782	254,004	248,777

Source: California Department of Education web page: www.cde.ca.gov/demographics, 2000.

This ratio was similar to the Santa Clara County and California pupil-teacher ratios, which were 20.7:1 and 20.9:1, respectively (California Department of Education 1996). In addition to the education facilities provided by the SCUSD, there are 4 private schools, 1 community college, 1 university, and 1 adult education center (Chamber of Commerce 2002; CDED 2002).

As noted in the preceding section, it is expected that the majority of the construction workforce will commute to the site and, therefore, it is not expected that additional services will be required from existing educational facilities.

8.10.1.5 Public Services

Law Enforcement

The principal agency responsible for providing law enforcement in the City of Santa Clara is the Santa Clara Police Department. The police department has 144 sworn officers and 38 support personnel. Its services are administratively divided into Patrol, Detective, and Services Divisions. Unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County are served by the Santa Clara County Sheriff's office (City of Santa Clara 2002).

Fire Protection

Fire protection service for the City of Santa Clara is provided by the Santa Clara Fire Department, which has an ISO Fire Rating of ISO 2 (City of Santa Clara Fire Department 2002). The City of Santa Clara Fire Department has 10 fire stations and is staffed by 180 paid fire service personnel who are supported by more than 60 men and women in the Volunteer Reserve Division and clerical staff.

The closest station to the proposed project site is Fire Station No. 2, at 1900 Walsh Avenue, approximately one mile from the PPP site. The Department's 2000-2001 operating budget was \$24,619,314 (City of Santa Clara 2002). Fire stations are located at:

- FS1: 777 Benton Street, SC 95050
- FS2: 1900 Walsh Avenue, SC 95050
- FS3: 2821 Homestead Road, SC 95051
- FS4: 2323 Pruneridge Avenue, SC 95050
- FS5: 1912 Bowers Avenue, SC 95051
- FS6: 35773 De La Cruz Blvd., SC 95051
- FS7: 3495 Benton Street, SC 95051
- FS8: 2400 Agnew Road, SC 95054
- FS9: 3011 Corvin Drive, SC 95051

- FS10: 5111 Stars & Stripes Way, SC 95054

Medical Facilities

City of Santa Clara has one general hospital with a 337-bed capacity and 237 affiliated physicians/nurses. The city also has numerous dentists, optometrists, and other medical specialists (City of Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce 2001).

The nearest emergency medical facility to the site is the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center located at 900 Kiely Boulevard, approximately 4.0 miles from the proposed project site.

8.10.1.6 Utilities

Electricity and Gas

Electricity is provided through Silicon Valley Power, which is the City of Santa Clara's municipal electric utility. Natural gas is supplied by Pacific Gas & Electric Company (City of Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce 2001).

Sewer

Waste water treatment services are provided by the City of Santa Clara. The capacity of the sewage treatment plant is 167 million gallons per day and the service has facilities for non-recoverable industrial waste water (City of Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce 2001).

Waste water generated by the proposed project will be discharged to the City of Santa Clara sewer system.

Water

Water service is provided to the proposed project site by the City of Santa Clara. The city presently has a maximum pumping capacity of 80 million gal/day potable water and 15 million gal/day recycled water capacity. The proposed project will obtain raw water through a recycled water pipeline on the PPP project site from the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant.

Telephone

Pacific Bell provides standard telephone service to the City of Santa Clara (City of Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce 2001).

8.10.1.7 Fiscal Resources

Under current law, property taxes are levied and collected in accordance with Proposition 13. Property tax is a significant source of revenue for the City. Property taxes are applied to the value of most secured and unsecured property in the county. Property tax collection is the responsibility of Santa Clara County. Once the county collects property tax, it redistributes a percentage back to the Cities.

For property tax purposes, Santa Clara County is divided into 3,185 property tax rate areas. Each of these areas has a unique combination of taxing agencies and special assessments. A typical tax rate area has property tax rates of \$1.0989 per \$100 of full cash value. This includes a base rate of 1 percent of value (\$1), county bonds (\$0.0332), school bonds (\$0.0542), and water bonds (\$0.0115). Tax collections are allocated by the County Controller's Office. Special assessments and bond payments are paid to the agency that imposed them. The 1 percent base tax rate is allocated to local governments approximately as follows: school districts (60 percent), redevelopment agencies (10 percent), cities (10 percent), county

general fund (14 percent), and special district (6 percent) (Santa Clara County, Office of the Assessor 2001; Santa Clara County, Department of Finance 2002; CDOF 2002a).

Since Silicon Valley Power is a department of the City of Santa Clara, the project will not be assessed for property taxes. A breakdown of City revenue for fiscal years is presented in Table 8.10-7.

Table 8.10-7. City of Santa Clara General Fund tax revenue (\$000).

Revenue Source	1999	2000	2001
Sales and Use	\$40,180	\$43,445	\$51,062
Property	\$29,668	\$30,813	\$35,961
Transient Occupancy	\$10,378	\$11,456	\$14,821
Special Assessments	\$3,643	\$3,531	\$1,151
Other	\$2,260	\$2,696	\$3,156
Totals	\$86,129	\$91,941	\$106,151

Source: City of Santa Clara 2002.

The new budget year for the City of Santa Clara started July 1, 2001. The City's 2001-2002 General Fund operating budget is \$113.2 million, a 7.6 percent increase over the prior year's budget.

Use and sales tax in the City of Santa Clara is 8.25 percent. This tax rate is comprised of a combined statewide rate of 6.0 percent plus applicable district taxes, which in the case of City of Santa Clara are the Local Tax (1.25 percent), Santa Clara County Transactions & Use Tax (0.50 percent) and the Santa Clara County Transit District Tax (0.50 percent).

School impact fees for commercial/industrial facilities in the Santa Clara Unified School District are \$0.33 per square foot (e-mail communication Kim Nguyen, 6/24/02).

8.10.2 Environmental Consequences

8.10.2.1 Potential Environmental Impacts

This section assesses the potential impacts of the proposed PPP project on local socioeconomic resources, including population, housing, employment, education (schools), public services and utilities, and fiscal resources. Impacts have the potential to occur locally and/or regionally, although most impacts would be relatively localized. Impacts are assessed by comparing project demands with potentially affected local and regional resources, as appropriate. Overall, the proposed project is not anticipated to have any significant adverse impacts on the local or regional socioeconomic environment.

8.10.2.2 Significance Criteria

The criteria used in determining whether project-related socioeconomic impacts are significant are consistent with standard industry practice and California Code of Regulations Title 14, §15065. Project-related impacts are determined to be significant if they:

- Induce substantial growth or concentration of population, either directly or indirectly
- Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere
- Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of housing elsewhere

- Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities.

Other impacts may be significant if they cause substantial change in community interaction patterns, social organizations, social structures, or social institutions; if they cause substantial conflict with community attitudes, values, or perceptions; or if they cause substantial inequities in the distribution of project costs and benefits.

8.10.2.3 Construction Impacts

Construction Workforce

Actual construction will take place over approximately 18 to 20 months, beginning in the summer of 2003. Primary trades in demand will include boilermakers, carpenters, electricians, ironworkers, laborers, millwrights, operators, pipefitters, and others, as presented in Table 8.10-8, which shows total construction workforce for the PPP plant, by craft. Total construction personnel requirements during the 18 to 20 months of construction will be approximately 2158 person-months, or 180 person-years. Construction personnel requirements will peak at approximately 206 workers during months 10 and 11 of the construction period.

Construction Impacts on Population

Due to the small scale of the project, it is not likely that project construction will generate a significant increase in area population. Almost all of the construction workforce (114 workers on average, peaking to 206 in months 11 and 12), will be drawn from the principal labor pool (Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties). The proximity of the project to the labor pool and the fact that individual work assignments typically last from several days to weeks suggests that there will be no permanent relocation of construction workers. Overall, there will be no significant construction-related impacts to local population conditions.

Construction Impacts on Housing

There will be no impact to local housing. As discussed above, there will be no permanent relocation of construction workers. However, there may be some temporary relocation that will impact local hotel/motel conditions. If necessary, there is adequate hotel/motel space available in the City of Santa Clara (total number of 3,792 rooms) to accommodate workers who might choose to commute to the project site on a workweek basis.

Construction Impacts on Employment and the Economy

The project will provide short-term job opportunities for up to 114 construction workers on average. Construction personnel requirements will peak at 206 workers during the two most active months of construction. The average construction workforce of 114 workers represents a negligible percent of the 2002 regional construction labor pool of over 200,000 (Table 8.10-5).

Table 8.10-8. Construction personnel craft and by month (months after Notice to Proceed).

Month	1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
Boilermaker	2	2	2	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	194
Carpenter	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	140
Cement mason	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Electricians	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	30	30	30	12	12	12	3	3	3	3	243
Iron worker	5	5	5	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	188
Labor	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	173
Millwright	0	0	0	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	143
Operator	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	98
Pipe fitter	4	4	4	25	25	25	25	25	25	52	56	56	22	22	22	8	8	8	8	424
Teamster	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
Insulation Wkr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58
Painter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28
Sheet metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	54
Total Craft	45	45	45	132	132	132	132	132	132	167	171	171	80	80	80	35	35	35	35	1816
Field Start-up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	66
Field Non-Manual	5	5	5	18	18	18	18	18	18	25	25	25	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	276
On-site total	50	50	50	150	150	150	150	150	150	202	206	206	100	100	100	50	50	50	50	2158

In 2001, the unemployment rates in Santa Clara County and in the City of Santa Clara were 4.5 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. These are approximately one percentage point below California's civilian unemployment rate of 5.3 percent for the same time period.

Construction Impacts on Education

Construction of the proposed project is not expected to cause significant impacts to population or housing in the City of Santa Clara and surrounding areas. The majority of the construction workforce is expected to commute daily for one hour or less each way to the job site. While some workers may relocate on a workweek basis, it is unlikely that construction workers will permanently relocate to the area. As a result, it is also unlikely that there will be any new students entering the local school districts as a result of the proposed construction activities. Therefore, construction of the PPP is not expected to have any significant adverse impacts on the local school system and existing education facilities.

Construction Impacts on Public Services and Facilities

The construction of the proposed project is not expected to cause significant demands on public services or facilities. During construction, public services such as police, fire, and medical facilities, will only be needed in cases of emergency (i.e., construction accidents). Due to standard safety plans in effect at the project site (see Section 8.16, Worker Health and Safety), it is expected that these occurrences will be rare. Emergency services are available in the City of Santa Clara in close proximity to the proposed project site.

Construction Impacts on Utilities

Construction of the proposed project will not cause significant demands for electricity and gas, sewer, water, or telephone service. All utilities are readily available from local utility providers.

Construction Impacts on Fiscal Resources

The total construction cost of the proposed facility is estimated to be between \$155 and \$165 million, with approximately \$38.8 million of this total paid out as wages and salaries, including benefits (estimated using \$100.00/hr for wages plus all benefits). A portion of the wages and salaries paid to construction workers will be spent locally generating expenditures in local industries and additional income in the local economy. This is known as the multiplier effect. Wages and salaries paid to construction workers will generate an estimated \$61.7 million in total income in the local and regional economy (based on an income multiplier of 1.59 (State of California 1982)).

Local products subject to County taxes will be purchased during the construction process. An estimated \$5 million to \$10 million of products will be purchased from local suppliers during project construction. The current sales and use tax rate in the City of Santa Clara County is 8.25 percent (California State Board of Equalization 2002). Local expenditures of \$5 million to \$10 million will, therefore, generate total tax revenues between \$412,500 and \$825,000 (Table 8.10-9).

As a municipal government, the City of Santa Clara will not be required to pay property taxes or school impact fees for the project.

Table 8.10-9. Santa Clara County sales tax rate and distribution.

Sales Tax Rate	Distribution, percent	Distribution, dollars	
		\$5 Million Local Purchases	\$10 Million Local Purchases
8.25% (county-wide)	State - 6%	\$309,091	\$618,182
	Local - 1.25%	\$64,394	\$128,788
	SCGF - 0.50%	\$25,758	\$51,515
	SCCT - 0.50%	\$25,758	\$51,515
Totals	8.25%	\$425,000	\$850,000

Source: California Board of Equalization, www.boe.ca.gov/pdf/pub71.pdf 2002

8.10.2.4 Operation Impacts

Plant Operation Workforce

The proposed facility is expected to begin commercial operation by the end of 2004. The proposed facility is expected to employ approximately 15 full-time employees with job classifications as shown in Table 8.10-10.

Operation Impacts on Population

The proposed facility is expected to employ approximately 15 people in full-time, on-site positions (see Table 8.10-10). Employees will be drawn from the local and regional labor force. Some employees could relocate to be closer to the site, but given the small numbers involved these possible relocations are not likely to significantly affect the local or regional population.

Table 8.10-10. Plant operation workforce.

Department	Personnel	Shift	Work days
Operations	8 Operating Technicians	Rotating 12-hour shift, 2 operators per shift	7 days a week
Maintenance	5 Maintenance Technicians (2 mechanical, 1 electrical, and 2 instrumentation)	Standard 8-hour days	5 days a week (Maintenance Technicians will also work unscheduled days and hours as required [weekends])
Administration	2 Administrators (1 Plant Manager, and 1 Plant Engineer)	Standard 8-hour days	5 days a week with additional coverage as required

Operation Impacts on Housing

Operation of the proposed project will not significantly affect the local housing resources because there will be little or no associated increase in local population.

Operation Impacts on Employment and the Economy

As stated above, the project is expected to employ approximately 15 full-time workers. Although there will be a minor increase in employment due to the project, it will not have a significant impact on local employment rates. For the most part, non-technical positions will be filled from the local workforce, while the regional labor force will supply the more technical positions. There are a sufficient number of

skilled employees in the region to meet the project's operations labor needs (see Table 8.10-8). Although there will be a minor local increase in employment, the project will not significantly affect local employment rates. The average salary per operations employee is expected to be \$50,000 per year, which will result in an average operations payroll of \$0.75 million annually. The operations payroll will have a small but direct beneficial impact to the local economy through local spending patterns by these employees.

Operation Impacts on Education

Operation of the proposed project is not expected to significantly affect the local school system because there will be little or no associated increase in local school district enrollment. However, the PPP will be required to pay a school impact fee because Silicon Valley Power is a department of the City of Santa Clara.

Operation Impacts on Public Services

Operation of the proposed project will not cause significant demands on public services or facilities, although there is a potential for increased calls to the City of Santa Clara Fire Department in the event of an emergency. However, the City of Santa Clara Fire Department's ISO rating of 2 suggests that it will be able to sufficiently handle any increased activity resulting from the proposed project. In the event that emergency medical services are needed, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center is located approximately four miles from the site.

Operation Impacts on Utilities

Operation of the proposed project will not cause significant demands to electricity, water, sewer, or telephone service. These utilities are readily available from local utility providers. Natural gas will be used to fuel the electrical generation process and PG&E has agreed to supply natural gas to the facility (see Section 5). Reclaimed water from the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant and South Bay Water Recycling Program will be used and is in sufficient supply (see Section 7).

Operation Impacts on Fiscal Resources

The proposed project will not have a significant effect on fiscal resources, because, as a municipally owned facility, it will not be assessed property taxes.

Environmental Justice

The purpose of Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low Income Populations* (1994), is to avoid adverse environmental, economic, social, or health impacts from federal actions and policies disproportionately affecting minority and low-income communities. The Order requires that impacts on minority or low-income populations be taken into account when preparing environmental and socioeconomic analysis of projects or programs that are proposed, funded, or licensed by federal agencies. The proposed project will not cause disproportionate impacts to minority or low-income populations.

In April 1998, the EPA published its *Final Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analysis*. This document provides specific guidelines for determining whether there are any environmental justice issues associated with a proposed federal project that undertakes analysis of environmental regulatory issues under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

General Issues

The CEC has incorporated an environmental justice analysis as part of its power plant licensing process under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The federal government views environmental justice as a civil rights standard and a way of preventing racial and economic discrimination, rather than as a remedy for disproportionate impacts that may already exist. To prove violation of civil rights, the government must show that a project would cause impacts that are “disproportionately high and adverse,” either directly, indirectly, or cumulatively. In other words, there must be: 1) a significant (high) adverse impact, and 2) this impact must disproportionately affect minority or low income populations. For power plant permitting, air quality impacts are generally considered most likely to raise issues of racial and economic discrimination.

In general, construction of a new power plant results in a net reduction of regional air emissions because CEC and regional air management district permits require that emission reduction credits be obtained. Identifying the environmental justice effects of power plant-related air emissions is further complicated because air quality impacts may not be highest in a local community near the power plant, but may be highest downwind of a power plant. The fact that the regulatory agencies have set very clear standards for power plant emissions in terms of human health risk assessment may mean that discriminatory project siting can only be viewed cumulatively. If a specific project does not have a significant impact on human health, it can only have a significant and discriminatory impact on a minority or low income population in conjunction with and in addition to other impacts that population is experiencing, some of which may not be due to air emissions.

Methodology

According to EPA guidelines, the first step in conducting an environmental justice analysis is to define minority and low-income populations. Based on the EPA guidelines, a minority population is present in a project area if: a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent, or b) the minority population percentage in the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population. These guidelines do not provide a numeric measure for low-income populations; rather, they advise that the analyst use the techniques that best suit the project at hand.

The area of potential effect for the purpose of an environmental justice screening is an approximately six-mile radius surrounding the project site. The CEC has used this distance in past projects to assess potential air emissions effects. The following discussion uses data from the 2000 Census to assess the race and ethnic origin of the population located within six miles of the proposed project site. All census tracts touching on or within the six-mile radius were included in this analysis. The six-mile radius from the proposed project site includes the City of Santa Clara and parts of cities of San Jose, Sunnyvale, Campbell, Mountain View, and Milpitas. The total population in the census tracts located wholly or partially within six miles of the proposed project site was 630,459 in 1990 and 731,490 in 2000 (Table 8.10-11). For comparison purposes, ethnicity data for the county and state are presented in Table 8.10-12.

Results

Minority Population—Approximately 310,152 residents or 42.4 percent of the population within six miles of the proposed project site identified as white in the 2000 Census (Table 8.10-11). Non-white or minority population comprised the majority of the population making up 57.6 percent of the total. Approximately 403,401 residents or 31.1 percent of the population identified Hispanic or Latino origins in the 2000 Census. The U.S. Census Bureau considers Hispanic or Latino origin to be an ethnic category, rather than a racial category. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race.

Table 8.10-11. Race, Hispanic origin, and poverty statistics in City of Santa Clara and six-mile radius of project site for the years 1990 and 2000.

Race/ethnicity	1990		2000	
	City of Santa Clara	6-Mile Radius	City of Santa Clara	6-Mile Radius
Total Population	93,613	630,459	102,361	731,490
White	73.7%	58.4%	55.6%	42.4%
Minority	26.3%	41.6%	44.4%	57.6%
Hispanic (of any race)	15.2%	28.9%	16.0%	31.1%
Population Below Poverty	6.2%	9.7%	N.A.	N.A.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002				

Table 8.10-12. Race and Hispanic origin, Santa Clara County and California in the year 2000.

Race/Ethnicity	Santa Clara County	California
Total Population	1,682,585	33,871,648
White	53.80%	59.50%
Minority	46.20%	40.50%
Hispanic (of any race)	24.00%	32.40%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002; CDOF 2002c		

There are 147 census tracts within a six-mile range of the PPP project site. The range of the percent of population classified as minority (non-white) in these tracts varies between 14.5 percent and 88.4 percent. The average minority percent rate for the six-mile range is 56.5 percent.

The six-mile radius near the project contain large minority populations. Ninety-seven of the 147 census tracts within a six-mile radius of the PPP project site, or 66 percent of the census tracts, have minority populations that form the majority of the population in those census tracts. Figure 8.10-1 illustrates the census tracts and their percentages of minority population, within a 6-mile radius of the project site at a scale of 1:24,000 (foldout map in pocket at the back of this section).

Poverty Population—Poverty status data for the community, the county, and for census tracts located within a six-mile radius of the proposed project site are presented in Tables 8.10-13 and 8.10-14. These data are presented using the 1990 Census (2000 data is expected to become available towards the end of 2002).

Table 8.10-13. Poverty status of population in the project area in the year 1990.

	City of Santa Clara	County of Santa Clara	Six-Mile Radius
Total Population	93,613	1,497,577	630,459
Population Below Poverty	6.2%	7.5%	9.7%
Source: 1990 U.S. Census; U.S. Census Bureau 2002			

Table 8.10-14. Ethnic characteristics of population by census tract, six-mile radius of project site, year 2000 Census.

Census Tract	Total									Percent	
	Population	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Hispanic	Non-White	Hispanic
5001	5,360	2,030	134	89	950	32	1,778	347	3,365	62.1	62.8
5002	5,068	2,252	354	35	626	27	1,521	253	2,266	55.6	44.7
5003	2,211	1,205	65	35	117	9	651	129	1,297	45.5	58.7
5004	2,352	1,598	54	13	174	7	324	182	776	32.1	33.0
5005	4,816	3,698	107	30	368	4	343	266	875	23.2	18.2
5006	3,814	2,820	111	26	292	7	352	206	828	26.1	21.7
5008	1,932	928	67	21	193	10	616	97	1,089	52.0	56.4
5009.01	2,859	1,287	198	24	709	9	488	144	880	55.0	30.8
5009.02	3,696	1,315	283	33	1,328	11	512	214	1,037	64.4	28.1
5010	5,544	2,474	219	103	837	23	1,601	287	3,124	55.4	56.3
5011	7,903	3,334	236	91	1,115	30	2,640	457	4,611	57.8	58.3
5012	4,792	2,038	114	85	477	10	1,693	375	3,222	57.5	67.2
5013	4,165	2,657	216	52	556	12	501	171	1,190	36.2	28.6
5014	6,532	2,735	168	117	706	12	2,369	425	4,301	58.1	65.8
5015.01	4,232	1,070	113	49	737	6	2,031	226	3,010	74.7	71.1
5015.02	4,392	1,528	49	59	365	17	2,136	238	3,250	65.2	74.0
5016	7,435	3,213	411	146	1,130	38	2,135	362	3,923	56.8	52.8
5017	5,671	1,722	116	86	134	15	3,283	315	4,794	69.6	84.5
5018	5,211	3,104	78	81	199	22	1,448	279	2,914	40.4	55.9
5019	3,309	1,731	272	53	246	17	840	150	1,488	47.7	45.0
5020.01	5,188	3,193	172	46	443	29	1,006	299	2,204	38.5	42.5
5020.02	5,017	2,480	228	66	225	9	1,710	299	3,165	50.6	63.1
5021.01	5,011	3,518	134	31	699	15	333	281	842	29.8	16.8
5021.02	7,395	3,561	470	82	1,268	28	1,537	449	2,817	51.8	38.1
5022.01	5,855	3,280	423	56	1,058	24	663	351	1,390	44.0	23.7
5022.02	2,997	2,343	98	21	255	16	125	139	349	21.8	11.6
5023	5,846	4,691	130	27	343	22	399	234	1,072	19.8	18.3

Table 8.10-14. (continued.)

Census Tract	Total									Percent	
	Population	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Hispanic	Non-White	Hispanic
5024	6,351	5,241	93	26	306	11	403	271	1,021	17.5	16.1
5025	5,770	4,932	56	18	303	9	218	234	732	14.5	12.7
5031.03	8,153	3,444	480	93	1,539	40	2,068	489	3,456	57.8	42.4
5031.05	2,271	391	34	22	1,252	2	480	90	795	82.8	35.0
5031.06	9,263	2,386	427	74	3,058	31	2,854	433	4,712	74.2	50.9
5031.08	6,187	2,500	444	45	1,415	30	1,290	463	2,191	59.6	35.4
5031.1	4,883	912	97	53	1,479	17	2,072	253	2,958	81.3	60.6
5031.11	5,436	1,249	130	40	2,353	33	1,376	255	2,360	77.0	43.4
5031.12	3,530	1,509	154	47	306	27	1,295	192	2,291	57.3	64.9
5031.13	4,980	1,980	75	65	151	7	2,431	271	4,211	60.2	84.6
5031.15	2,404	1,757	62	16	255	9	201	104	499	26.9	20.8
5031.16	3,604	2,211	100	20	842	7	214	210	503	38.7	14.0
5033.04	7,258	1,789	415	107	2,376	54	2,208	309	3,584	75.4	49.4
5033.05	7,254	1,492	195	90	3,015	37	2,112	313	3,438	79.4	47.4
5033.06	4,411	1,389	109	53	1,267	30	1,385	178	2,638	68.5	59.8
5033.12	3,117	1,508	207	21	678	11	453	239	894	51.6	28.7
5033.13	4,684	1,757	255	15	2,058	18	357	224	826	62.5	17.6
5033.15	7,711	2,158	450	54	3,527	42	1,078	402	2,348	72.0	30.5
5033.17	7,560	1,777	374	56	3,867	29	1,147	310	2,116	76.5	28.0
5033.19	6,964	2,126	216	32	3,962	13	360	255	865	69.5	12.4
5033.2	8,632	6,187	169	19	1,621	10	367	259	889	28.3	10.3
5033.21	4,851	565	92	18	3,779	26	185	186	461	88.4	9.5
5033.22	4,374	1,516	399	21	1,489	6	711	232	1,434	65.3	32.8
5033.23	4,669	1,519	332	31	1,884	70	554	279	1,372	67.5	29.4
5033.24	3,931	687	181	13	2,559	13	307	171	592	82.5	15.1
5033.25	4,768	1,324	192	23	2,531	27	478	193	1,131	72.2	23.7
5033.26	3,311	770	87	9	2,109	10	193	133	427	76.7	12.9

Table 8.10-14. (continued.)

Census Tract	Total									Percent	
	Population	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Hispanic	Non-White	Hispanic
5033.27	4,599	1,836	236	38	1,616	18	604	251	1,281	60.1	27.9
5033.28	8,871	4,287	321	37	3,218	11	606	391	1,288	51.7	14.5
5035.06	6,551	1,387	215	49	2,365	91	2,137	307	3,462	78.8	52.8
5035.07	2,335	633	114	36	297	54	1,079	122	1,741	72.9	74.6
5035.08	6,087	2,190	225	61	936	36	2,292	347	4,154	64.0	68.2
5035.09	4,009	1,384	262	27	1,020	33	1,084	199	2,016	65.5	50.3
5035.1	6,388	2,382	187	49	823	17	2,600	330	4,546	62.7	71.2
5035.11	3,876	1,042	103	40	1,632	44	828	187	1,624	73.1	41.9
5036.01	3,128	1,741	82	48	439	11	569	238	1,552	44.3	49.6
5036.02	4,745	1,358	168	56	1,118	9	1,704	332	2,942	71.4	62.0
5037.02	8,349	2,634	168	119	1,145	26	3,762	495	6,686	68.5	80.1
5037.03	4,662	795	134	75	1,193	27	2,254	184	3,128	82.9	67.1
5037.06	7,354	2,231	361	70	2,388	17	1,964	323	3,854	69.7	52.4
5037.07	6,273	1,766	282	60	2,459	29	1,386	291	3,014	71.8	48.0
5037.08	3,013	480	121	16	1,999	20	282	95	633	84.1	21.0
5037.09	6,380	1,352	153	83	3,035	14	1,490	253	2,824	78.8	44.3
5039	8,080	3,375	169	110	1,744	23	2,048	611	4,335	58.2	53.7
5040.01	6,026	1,911	220	77	1,011	20	2,457	330	4,056	68.3	67.3
5040.02	5,560	1,186	201	80	1,413	25	2,346	309	3,580	78.7	64.4
5041.01	3,912	1,657	143	79	586	27	1,187	233	2,230	57.6	57.0
5041.02	5,529	2,293	134	92	531	13	2,146	320	3,829	58.5	69.3
5042.01	4,777	3,239	181	33	567	12	452	293	1,128	32.2	23.6
5042.02	4,408	2,764	208	37	699	27	461	212	1,069	37.3	24.3
5043.07	5,107	1,591	166	21	2,729	11	347	242	781	68.8	15.3
5043.08	4,158	2,124	140	30	1,470	28	191	175	505	48.9	12.1
5043.1	9,271	2,104	536	21	5,692	45	506	367	1,134	77.3	12.2
5043.11	7,126	1,172	122	14	5,458	24	135	201	357	83.6	5.0

Table 8.10-14. (continued.)

Census Tract	Total									Percent	
	Population	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Hispanic	Non-White	Hispanic
5043.14	4,755	1,483	125	11	2,691	29	207	209	688	68.8	14.5
5043.15	7,074	2,364	310	57	3,586	50	397	310	976	66.6	13.8
5043.16	4,868	1,023	144	26	3,119	27	381	148	682	79.0	14.0
5043.17	4,717	992	101	23	3,129	45	245	182	491	79.0	10.4
5043.18	4,312	1,994	110	65	1,209	33	689	212	1,313	53.8	30.4
5043.19	5,516	1,319	143	12	3,575	16	241	210	551	76.1	10.0
5043.2	3,083	887	61	12	1,848	15	90	170	315	71.2	10.2
5043.21	5,334	1,363	219	30	2,982	42	461	237	939	74.4	17.6
5044.1	4,398	1,463	212	23	2,067	10	429	194	869	66.7	19.8
5044.11	5,602	2,131	146	33	2,720	21	283	268	809	62.0	14.4
5044.12	4,862	1,191	167	48	2,634	38	601	183	981	75.5	20.2
5044.13	1,738	464	21	4	1,178	2	23	46	75	73.3	4.3
5044.14	5,370	1,018	105	8	3,882	22	146	189	309	81.0	5.8
5044.15	5,231	1,671	120	28	2,861	25	272	254	503	68.1	9.6
5044.16	3,712	1,222	106	19	1,968	23	192	182	382	67.1	10.3
5044.17	2,638	1,337	43	15	887	15	197	144	484	49.3	18.3
5044.18	5,424	1,287	192	26	2,471	56	1,128	264	1,807	76.3	33.3
5044.2	4,599	1,515	143	17	2,523	35	139	227	403	67.1	8.8
5044.21	4,870	1,406	206	15	2,696	59	239	249	519	71.1	10.7
5044.22	4,288	1,066	222	29	2,273	11	460	227	831	75.1	19.4
5045.04	5,478	2,673	461	119	1,420	30	371	404	2,180	51.2	39.8
5045.05	3,796	1,010	161	21	2,035	28	284	257	525	73.4	13.8
5045.06	5,090	1,475	148	18	3,047	22	175	205	335	71.0	6.6
5045.07	5,767	2,149	200	22	2,636	27	453	280	1,039	62.7	18.0
5046.01	1,418	940	136	13	144	10	78	97	219	33.7	15.4
5046.02	2,234	932	14	23	74	9	1,090	92	1,684	58.3	75.4
5048.02	5,199	2,012	87	38	2,317	20	513	212	993	61.3	19.1

Table 8.10-14. (continued.)

Census Tract	Total									Percent	
	Population	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Hispanic	Non-White	Hispanic
5048.03	3,799	2,045	134	12	1,069	23	313	203	631	46.2	16.6
5048.05	4,905	3,569	130	29	624	21	279	253	630	27.2	12.8
5048.06	3,067	1,049	89	30	1,256	32	470	141	897	65.8	29.2
5049.01	1,551	624	36	3	781	0	63	44	99	59.8	6.4
5050.01	7,224	2,726	152	22	3,465	34	460	365	955	62.3	13.2
5050.05	5,914	3,132	431	74	1,318	25	591	343	1,257	47.0	21.3
5050.06	3,699	2,006	104	4	1,418	3	65	99	212	45.8	5.7
5050.07	4,228	1,610	143	27	1,810	35	385	218	774	61.9	18.3
5051	2,138	1,156	50	13	461	1	354	103	868	45.9	40.6
5052.02	6,061	2,820	185	46	1,563	35	1,067	345	2,088	53.5	34.4
5052.03	2,982	2,097	72	30	307	24	259	193	668	29.7	22.4
5053.01	4,441	1,840	117	56	1,504	47	632	245	1,258	58.6	28.3
5053.02	4,215	2,521	94	21	1,085	32	265	197	660	40.2	15.7
5053.03	6,070	2,663	120	30	2,398	29	492	338	1,157	56.1	19.1
5053.04	3,218	1,879	41	23	863	17	196	199	519	41.6	16.1
5053.05	5,289	2,944	130	18	1,662	13	278	244	701	44.3	13.3
5054.01	5,358	2,474	106	41	2,144	30	353	210	812	53.8	15.2
5054.02	2,842	1,782	53	10	705	2	140	150	475	37.3	16.7
5054.03	6,362	3,428	189	43	2,031	31	311	329	806	46.1	12.7
5055	3,627	2,636	52	27	447	1	242	222	614	27.3	16.9
5056	3,690	2,605	71	11	474	8	312	209	600	29.4	16.3
5057	5,369	3,805	164	27	683	23	342	325	961	29.1	17.9
5058	3,872	3,000	76	33	318	8	229	208	656	22.5	16.9
5060	4,707	3,169	92	30	1,020	17	192	187	619	32.7	13.2
5061.01	4,685	3,178	53	21	966	22	195	250	572	32.2	12.2
5061.02	3,554	2,415	51	11	791	5	125	156	343	32.0	9.7
5061.03	4,401	2,847	60	16	1,159	10	160	149	402	35.3	9.1

Table 8.10-14. (continued.)

Census Tract	Total									Percent	
	Population	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races	Hispanic	Non-White	Hispanic
5064.01	3,365	1,946	212	29	540	22	425	191	816	42.2	24.2
5064.02	5,756	3,799	190	37	875	7	518	330	1,296	34.0	22.5
5082.02	7,381	4,478	112	33	2,153	12	346	247	785	39.3	10.6
5082.03	4,797	2,870	57	10	1,636	9	62	153	226	40.2	4.7
5082.04	4,025	2,206	63	8	1,529	0	64	155	237	45.2	5.9
5085.03	5,837	3,144	97	14	2,195	13	166	208	381	46.1	6.5
5085.04	6,773	2,773	223	17	3,125	6	388	241	790	59.1	11.7
5085.05	4,437	2,333	66	18	1,681	20	166	153	351	47.4	7.9
5085.06	7,970	3,300	220	33	3,471	21	580	345	1,148	58.6	14.4
5087.03	6,760	2,970	225	25	2,851	14	378	297	911	56.1	13.5
5087.04	4,873	2,263	140	46	1,668	25	454	277	1,000	53.6	20.5
5089	5,371	1,938	120	39	2,065	49	877	283	1,557	63.9	29.0
Total	731,490	310,222	25,020	5,868	231,197	3,238	119,727	36,218	227,206	57.6	31.1

Source: U.S. Census 2000, Data Set: Summary File 2 (SF 2) 100-Percent Data

Table 8.10-15 lists the 122 census tracts within a six-mile range of the PPP site. The range of the percent of population living below the poverty in these tracts varies between 1.4 percent and 34.0 percent. The average poverty rate percent for the six-mile range is 6.6 percent. There were only 7 (or about 6 percent) census tracts that had 25 percent of their population living below poverty level, while the remaining 115 (or about 94 percent), had less than 25 percent of their respective populations below the poverty levels. Based on this analysis, reflecting the 1990 Census, it is safe to state that the six-mile radius near the project does not contain a large amount of low-income population.

Table 8.10-15. Poverty status for population by census tract, six-mile radius, 1990 Census data.

Census Tract	Total Population	Population Below Poverty	Percent of Population
5001	5,091	543	10.7
5002	4,880	303	6.2
5003	1,133	340	30.0
5004	2,299	227	9.9
5005	4,441	200	4.5
5006	3,462	275	7.9
5007	1,347	209	15.5
5008	2,114	636	30.1
5009	6,141	1436	23.4
5010	5,152	1089	21.1
5011	6,893	1056	15.3
5012	4,292	637	14.8
5013	4,508	1577	35.0
5014	5,693	1328	23.3
5015	7,952	2010	25.3
5016	6,801	2073	30.5
5017	4,920	1040	21.1
5018	4,846	578	11.9
5019	2,163	228	10.5
5020	8,866	1181	13.3
5021.01	4,624	209	4.5
5021.02	6,416	866	13.5
5022	8,470	617	7.3
5023	5,852	311	5.3
5024	6,070	299	4.9
5025	5,693	309	5.4
5031.01	6,743	1260	18.7
5031.03	6,508	1063	16.3
5031.05	2,094	247	11.8
5031.06	6,824	1414	20.7
5031.07	9,164	1958	21.4
5031.08	3,433	514	15.0
5031.09	3,948	257	6.5
5033.04	6,207	854	13.8
5033.05	6,838	926	13.5
5033.06	3,525	316	9.0
5033.11	7,500	447	6.0

Table 8.10-15. (continued.)

Census Tract	Total Population	Population Below Poverty	Percent of Population
5033.12	2,885	107	3.7
5033.13	5,248	109	2.1
5033.14	8,176	367	4.5
5033.15	6,203	546	8.8
5033.16	6,264	313	5.0
5033.17	6,312	741	11.7
5033.18	7,556	364	4.8
5033.19	2,801	61	2.2
5033.2	5,999	81	1.4
5035.02	8,443	822	9.7
5035.03	8,308	657	7.9
5035.04	6,290	658	10.5
5035.05	7,999	1460	18.3
5036.01	2,655	531	20.0
5036.02	2,761	833	30.2
5037.02	6,534	1612	24.7
5037.03	4,610	1496	32.5
5037.04	8,793	1611	18.3
5037.05	11,933	2021	16.9
5039	6,444	605	9.4
5040	10,091	1587	15.7
5041	7,636	537	7.0
5042	8,458	418	4.9
5043.04	8,278	445	5.4
5043.05	7,684	304	4.0
5043.07	4,784	249	5.2
5043.08	3,947	96	2.4
5043.09	8,442	494	5.9
5043.1	4,775	342	7.2
5043.11	5,081	172	3.4
5043.14	4,516	134	3.0
5043.15	6,814	436	6.4
5044.07	5,506	183	3.3
5044.08	7,019	319	4.5
5044.09	6,810	171	2.5
5044.1	4,074	220	5.4
5044.11	5,380	283	5.3
5044.12	4,454	508	11.4
5044.97	4,359	158	3.6
5044.98	8,013	270	3.4
5045.03	7,545	136	1.8
5045.98	7,141	529	7.4
5046.01	2,771	165	6.0
5046.98	2,424	390	16.1

Table 8.10-15. (continued.)

Census Tract	Total Population	Population Below Poverty	Percent of Population
5048.02	5,023	144	2.9
5048.03	2,098	234	11.2
5048.04	6,386	116	1.8
5049.01	1,567	122	7.8
5049.02	1,080	0	0.0
5050.01	4,606	263	5.7
5050.04	0	0	0.0
5050.97	4,185	88	2.1
5050.98	3,136	75	2.4
5051	2,098	254	12.1
5052.01	373	48	12.9
5052.02	4,497	557	12.4
5052.03	2,535	213	8.4
5053.01	4,101	339	8.3
5053.02	4,116	214	5.2
5053.03	5,407	384	7.1
5053.04	3,272	57	1.7
5053.05	4,903	299	6.1
5054.01	4,591	227	4.9
5054.02	2,921	49	1.7
5054.03	5,853	310	5.3
5055	3,481	233	6.7
5056	4,000	404	10.1
5057	4,733	573	12.1
5058	4,106	204	5.0
5060	4,248	273	6.4
5061.01	4,798	113	2.4
5061.02	3,636	84	2.3
5061.03	4,298	152	3.5
5064.01	2,265	118	5.2
5064.02	5,313	276	5.2
5082.01	8,459	338	4.0
5082.02	7,131	296	4.2
5085.03	5,271	198	3.8
5085.04	5,629	313	5.6
5085.05	4,012	116	2.9
5085.06	7,374	337	4.6
5087.01	2,269	116	5.1
5087.02	538	49	9.1
5087.03	6,429	380	5.9
5089	4,602	361	7.8
Total	630,459	61301	9.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2002.
Data Set: 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3)

Discussion

The results of the preliminary screening for environmental justice concerns presented above suggest that the population of the census tracts located within a six-mile radius of the proposed project site will be considered a minority population. There is, however, some variation between the minority and income status of the tracts included in this area (see Table 8.10-13 and Table 8.10-15). While this screening suggests that the surrounding population may include minority and low income populations, the key issue from an environmental justice perspective is whether these groups would be *disproportionately affected* by high and adverse impacts.

The proposed project is not expected to have significant environmental impacts and, therefore, it is unlikely that surrounding minority and low-income communities will be disproportionately impacted. Air emissions from the project will tend to be dispersed at fairly high altitudes over a very wide area and are not expected to fall disproportionately on minority or low-income communities. Other potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project are discussed elsewhere in this document.

8.10.3 Cumulative Impacts

Due to the small size and temporary nature of construction activities for the facility, no adverse cumulative socioeconomic impacts are anticipated from either the construction or operation of the project.

8.10.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures

No significant adverse impacts to socioeconomic resources were identified; therefore, no mitigation measures are proposed. Overall, the proposed project is expected to have a positive socioeconomic effect.

8.10.5 Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards (LORS)

All applicable LORS and their conformance measures are detailed in the text below. Table 8.10-16 summarizes this information.

8.10.5.1 Federal

Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to address Environmental Justice (EJ) in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” focuses federal attention on the environment and human health conditions of minority communities and calls on federal agencies to achieve environmental justice as part of this mission. The order requires the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and all other federal agencies (as well as state agencies receiving federal funds) to develop strategies to address this issue. The agencies are required to identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and/or low-income populations.

Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, 78 Stat.241 (Codified as amended in scattered sections of 42 U.S.C.), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national programs in all programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

8.10.5.2 State

California State Planning Law, Government Code Sections 65302 et seq.

Requires that each city and county adopt a General Plan consisting of seven mandatory elements to guide its physical development. Section 65302(c) requires a housing element and Section 65302(e) requires an open space element be included in the General Plan. Section 65303(a) provides that optional elements

Table 8.10-16. Laws, ordinances, regulations and standards.

LORS	Document and Section	Applicability	AFC Section Where Conformance is Discussed	Agency/Contact
Federal:				
	Environmental Justice	Nondiscrimination in siting or operating facilities	8.10.2.4	EPA Region 9 Romel Pasevak (415) 744-1212
State:				
General Plan	California Government Code, Section 65302	Requires each city/county to implement a General Plan	8.10.5.2	City of Santa Clara Planning & Inspection Mr. Geoffrey Goodfellow (408) 615-2450
Local:				
School impact fees	Santa Clara Unified School District (SCUSD)	School impact fees on new development in the City	8.10.2.3	Santa Clara Unified School District Superintendent Mr. Paul Perotti (408) 423-2000
Other Agency Contacts:				
Santa Clara Police Department		Construction, safety & emergency response	8.10.1.5	City of Santa Clara Police Department Chief Steve Lodge (408) 615-4890
City of Santa Clara Fire Department		Construction, safety & emergency response	8.10.1.5	City of Santa Clara Fire Department Chief Phil Kleinheinz (408) 984-3059
Santa Clara County Sheriffs Department		Construction, safety & emergency response	8.10.1.5	Santa Clara County Sheriffs Department Terry Gitlin (408) 299-3751
Kaiser Permanente Medical Center		Emergency response	8.10.1.5	Kaiser Foundation Hospital Operations (408) 236-6400

Table 8.10-16. (Continued.)

LORS	Document and Section	Applicability	AFC Section Where Conformance is Discussed	Agency/Contact
Santa Clara County Assessors Office Tax revenues		Tax revenues	8.10.1.7	Santa Clara County Assessors Office Lawrence E. Stone (408) 299-4347

also may be included in the General Plan. The City of Santa Clara manages local development through the City of Santa Clara General Plan, which was created in 1992.

California Government Code, Sections 65996-65997

As amended by SB 50 (Stats. 1998, ch. 407, sec.23), these sections state that public agencies may not impose fees, charges, or other financial requirements to offset the cost for school facilities.

Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15131

- Economic or social effects of a project shall not be treated as significant effects on the environment.
- Economic or social factors of a project may be used to determine the significance of physical changes caused by the project.
- Economic, social and particularly housing factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce and or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

8.10.5.3 Local

City of Santa Clara

The Economic Development Element of the City of Santa Clara General Plan (1992, currently being updated) identifies the current economic condition, constraints, and opportunities within the City of Santa Clara and establishes policies and strategies that:

- Continue to encourage the development of a sound and diverse economic base to support necessary public services within a reasonable tax rate.
- Encourage a stable employment demand corresponding to the City's labor characteristics.
- Encourage the provision of an adequate variety of individual choices of housing tenure, type, and location, including higher density where possible, especially for low and moderate income and special needs households.
- Provide and encourage, within economic capabilities, needed facilities and services that contribute to the City's safety, convenience, amenity, and educational and cultural enrichment.

The project will comply with this regulation by paying all applicable impact fees, as determined by the appropriate governing entity.

Santa Clara Unified School District

School Impact Fees are assessed pursuant to the California Education Code Section 17620 and Government Code Section 65995(b)(2).

8.10.5.4 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Table 8.10-16 summarizes this information a list of agencies and contact persons.

8.10.6 Permits Required and Schedule

No permits related to the socioeconomic aspects of the project are required.

8.10.7 References

- Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). 1997. Projections 98: Forecasts for the San Francisco Bay Area for the year 2020.
- 2000. Census 2000. Internet site: <http://census.abag.ca.gov>.
- California State Board of Equalization. 2002. *California city and county sales and use tax rates*. Publication Labor No. 71.
- California Department of Education. 1996. Internet Site: www.cde.ca.gov/demographics/reports/district/cbeds96/alameda.htm.
- 2000. Educational Demographics Unit. DataQuest, selected school district reports. Internet Site: www.cde.ca.gov/dataquest.
- California Department of Finance (CDOF). 2002a. City/county population and housing estimates. Internet site: www.dof.ca.gov/html/demograp/E-5.xls.
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- 2002c. County population projections with race ethnic detail, estimated July 1, 1990-96 and projected 1990-2040. Internet Site: www.dof.ca.gov/html/Demograp/p1.xls.
- California Employment Development Department (CEDD). 2002. Labor force data for sub-county areas: Santa Clara County. Internet site: www.calmis.ca.gov/htmlfile/subject/lftable.htm#DataDef.
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- 2002. American Fact Finder for Census Tract Information, 2002. Internet site: <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>.

Figure 8.10-1. For technical reasons, Figure 8.10-1 can be found as a separate PDF file in this folder, located on the CDROM.